



For the Benefit of Mr WOODS.
On MONDAY, March 27, will be presented, a Comedy, called,
LOVE MAKES A MAN;

OR,
THE FOP'S FORTUNE.

Carlos, Mr WOODS;
Don Lewis, Mr BAILEY; Clodio, Mr CHALMERS.
Louisa, Mrs MONTAGUE; and Angelina, Mrs SMITH.
End of the Play a favourite Song by Mrs HITCHCOCK.

To which will be added (acted but once), a Farce, called,
T H E T W I N S;

OR,
WHICH IS WHICH?

The principal Characters by
Mr WOODS, Mr CAUTHERLEY,
Mr CHALMERS, Mr BAILEY.

Mrs SMITH, And Mrs MONTAGUE.

The PROLOGUE, written by Mr WOODS, to be spoken by
Mrs SMITH.
After which will be performed, a NEW PIECE, in one Act, written
by Mr WOODS, called,

THE SAILOR'S TRIUMPH;
Or, **THE SPANIARDS TRIMM'D.**

Lieutenant Lyon, Mr WOODS;

Will Bowling, Mr CHALMERS;

Brace, (with a Song) Mr WOOD;

Sanders, (the Scotman) Mr CHARTERIS;

Don Louis de Pomposo de Caribino, Mr SMITH;

Muffachios, Mr TAYLOR;

And Potomombos (the Indian Warrior) Mr BAILEY.

Rofalara, Miss MILLS;

And Marcella, Mrs SMITH.

With a PROLOGUE, written by Mr WOODS,

To be spoken by Master HITCHCOCK.

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A FOUNDLING CHILD.

LAST night, being Sunday the 19th March curt. betwixt 8 and 9
o'clock, A MALE CHILD was found exposed at the foot of a
stair in Grant's close, in the West Bow of Edinburgh, seemingly about
three months old, clothed in a tweeled short gown, a white plaiding
barry, an old blue baze petticoat, a pair of old striped blue and white
tyke gays, a linen cap, with a piece of flannel on the forehead. All
the clothes remarkably dirty.

Any person that can give such information as may lead to a discov-
ery of any person or persons guilty of, or concerned in this unnatural and
cruel act of exposing said child, will receive a GUINEA Reward from
Mr Richard Richardson kirk-treasure, and treasurer to the Charity-
Work-house. Such information will also be a real act of humanity, as
no milk nurse can be got to suckle children so exposed, from the dread
of the consequences, on account of the uncertainty of the child being
healthy or diseased.

SURGEONCY to be SOLD.

THE SURGEONCY of the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, or
Oxford Blues.—For particulars, apply to Walter Scott writer to
the Signet.
Not to be repeated.

To be LET in Prince's Street, Edinburgh.

THE SHOP and HOUSE presently possessed

By Mrs Robertson milliner.

As also, The HOUSE in the Back-street, known by the name of
Shakespeare's Tap-room.

These subjects, tho' in a good central situation, are free of cess, rent,
impost, and all the city's taxes, and the proprietor pays for the water-
pipes and street-lamps.—The tap-room, which is 30 feet long and 22
feet wide, would, with the above advantages, make an excellent salo-
on, and has been frequently used as such; and the rest of the house
would lodge a family. They will be let together or separately.

And also, a Stable, Coach-house, and Hay-loft in the Meuse behind
Prince's Street.

For particulars, apply to Husband, Elder, and Co. opposite the Tron
Church, Edinburgh.

From the London Gazette, March 14.

St James's, March 11.

The King has been pleased to grant unto Isaac Heard, Esq; (Norroy
King of Arms) the office of Clarenceux King of Arms, and principal
Herald of the fourth, east, and west parts of the kingdom of Great Bri-
tain called England.

Commissions signed by his Majesty for the Army in Ireland.

1st Regiment of horse, Lieutenant John Holkins to be Captain, vice
Alexander Leckey, who retires. Dated December 24. 1779. Cornet
John Clarke to be Lieutenant, vice Holkins. Mr Edward Croker to be
Cornet.

5th Dragoons, Mr William Charles Yelverton to be Cornet, vice Wil-
liam Savary promoted. Dated as above.

9th Dragoons, Ensign Mitchellburne Knox, of the 32d regiment of
foot, to be Cornet, vice Richard Gabbitt; by purchase. Dated as a-
bove.

13th Dragoons, Captain Anthony Lefroy to be Major, vice James
Callander, who retires. Dated as above. Lieutenant Alexander Mur-
ray to be Captain, vice Lefroy. Cornet Henry Stewart to be Lieuten-
ant, vice Murray. Mr Matthew Baillie to be Cornet, vice Stewart.

3d Foot, Mr George Kay to be Ensign, vice John Jemmet Dennis,
promoted. Dated as above.

19th Foot, Edward Fitzgerald, Esq; commonly called Lord Edward
Fitzgerald, to be Ensign, vice David Hamilton, by purchase. Dated as
above.

30th Foot, Mr Thomas Mitchell Browne to be Ensign, vice John
Lawson, who retires. Dated as above.

32d Foot, Mr James Manfegh to be Ensign, vice Mitchellburne
Knox; by purchase. Dated as above.

66th Foot, Mr William Henry Short to be Ensign, vice Anthony
Gore, promoted. Dated as above.

Captain Charles Tarrant to be Major in the army. Dated August
29. 1777.

War Office, March 14. 1780.

7th Regiment of Foot, Ensign William Lane, from 70th Regiment,
to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Gage.

16th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Charles Arbuthnot, from 66th
Regiment, to be Captain, vice Samuel Cleaveland. Robert George
Fenwick, Gent. to be Ensign, vice O'Connor.

17th Regiment of Foot, Captain-Lieutenant George Seymour to be
Captain, vice Francis Tew. Lieutenant George Cuppage, from 26th
Regiment, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice George Seymour.

22d Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant J. Dumareque to be Adjutant,
vice Charles Handfield.

23d Regiment of Foot, Second Lieutenant Henry Calvert to be First
Lieutenant, vice John Wilkinfon.

26th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant John Criswell, from 7th Regi-
ment, to be Captain, vice William Anstruther. Lieutenant James
Christie, from 71st Regiment to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Pearce.
Willington. Lieutenant — Seton, from 71st Regiment, to be
Lieutenant, vice Brindley Hewitson. Ensign James Cummins to be Lieut-
enant, vice George Cuppage. Henry Grey, Gent. to be Ensign, vice
James Cummins.

43d Regiment of Foot, Ensign William Sherlock, to be Lieuten-
ant, vice James Affleck.

54th Regiment of Foot, Ensign James Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice
Henry Hart. Ensign Thomas Palmer to be Lieutenant, vice John
Daly.

57th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Onesiphorus Elliot Owens to be Lieuten-
ant, vice Henry Williamson.

60th Regiment, 4th Battalion, Captain-Lieutenant Taylor Croker to
be Captain, vice William Wolff. Lieutenant Frederick de Monstond
to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Taylor Croker.

70th Regiment of Foot, Ensign George Burgess Morden to be Lieuten-
ant vice Thomas Banks. Charles Morris, Gent. to be Ensign, vice
George Burgess Morden.

71st Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Edward P. Willington, from 26th
regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice James Christie. Lieutenant Brindley
Hewitson, from 26th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice — Seton.
Ensign William Gordoo, from 26th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice
Gilbert Waugh. William Sutherland, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Mark
Kerr.

76th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Alexander McDonald to be Cap-
tain, vice John McDonald. Ensign William McKay to be Lieutenant,
vice Alexander McDonald.

80th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Alexander Arbuthnot to be Cap-
tain, vice George Lewis M'Mordo. Lieutenant John Hawthorne to be
Captain, vice George Hay. Ensign Patrick Balvaird to be Lieutenant,
vice Alexander Arbuthnot. Ensign John Soddart to be Lieutenant,
vice John Hawthorne.

84th Regiment of foot, 1d battalion, Honourable Ensign Murray to
be Lieutenant, vice Charles McDonald.

Staff in North America.

Surgeon John M'Manara Hayes to be Physician to the General Hos-
pital.

William Wood, Hospital Mate, to be Surgeon to the Garrison of Pro-
vidence, vice John Malley.

From the London Papers, March 15.

Madrid, Feb. 18. The letters received here from the
camp of St Roch, dated Feb. 10. contain nothing materi-
al; they only say the enemy were carrying on their works,
and getting their ships in readiness to put to sea.

Don Francisco Innocencio de Souza Cotinbo, Ambassa-
dor from her most faithful Majesty to this Court, died here
the 6th of this month, in the 55th year of his age.

Paris, March 2. The Marquis de la Fayette had his
audience of leave of his Majesty at Versailles, the 29th of
last month, on his return to America, where he is to serve
under Count de Rochambault, who goes out with eight re-
giments to the assistance of the United States. The squa-
dron going out as convoy to the troops, and destined to act
on the coasts of the continent of North America, will con-
sist of twelve ships of the line. The regiments intended for
that distant expedition are, Bourbonnois, Auvergne, Xain-
tonge, Neustrie, Rouergne, Royal Deux Ponts, Royal
Corse, and Anhalt. They are to march for Brest the 15th
of this month. All the Colonels of these regiments are or-
dered to set out the 25th to be present at the embarkation.
It is evident that the Ministry have adopted the system of
dividing their forces, to act, at the same time, in all parts of
the world, against great Britain, who, on her side, will not
fail to oppose every where, forces capable of balancing those
of the House of Bourbon; therefore it is much feared that
this manner of making war, is not the shortest way to ter-
minate it.

Two days ago it was said that M. Duchaffault was to take
the command of the squadron destined for North America;
and that M. d'Estaing would command the fleet of observa-
tion in the Channel. This is now altered. It is said that
M. Duchaffault is only to convoy the troops for America as
far as Cape Finisterre, and then return to Brest with ten
ships, leaving only two to convoy the troops; as for the
Count D'Estaing he waits only for fair weather to drink the
waters.

We have no news of M. de Guichen's squadron since the
10th of February, that the frigate la Concorde separated
from it off Cape Finisterre.

Paris, March 3. The last letters from Madrid have
brought nothing interesting; the report of a fresh action be-
tween the English and Spanish fleets, is therefore absolutely
false. Those from Cadiz of the 23th of last month advise,
"that Admiral Rodney's fleet entered the ocean the same
day, without meeting with any obstacle from the Spanish
fleet in that port."

L O N D O N.

Some authentic letters from Madrid, by the last mail, po-
sitively declare that very dangerous commotions were break-
ing out in different parts of the kingdom; from what cause
they pretend not to know; though it is most probably oc-
casioned by the Court undertaking to enter into a war which
the people are very averse to. According to these advices,
the Grand Prior of Spain, who has lately got into his hands
the chief direction of public affairs, has lately drawn up a
plan for an immediate general pacification, with which a
Nobleman of the first distinction is going to set off for Paris.
The Catholic King still continues indisposed.

This morning a meeting of the members of both Houses,
consisting of many of the Minority, was held at the Marquis
of Rockingham's in Grosvenor-square.

It is said our Ministry has received advice that a disagree-
ment has happened between the Courts of Versailles and
Madrid, which may be productive of happy consequences to
this nation.

Yesterday at noon the Hon. Commodore Walsingham's
last dispatches were sent off to Portsmouth, from the Admir-
alty; and this morning he is expected to sail from Spit-
head, with his squadron, consisting of six sail of the line,
two frigates, and two fire-ships.

The Lords of the Admiralty have given orders for the
French and Spanish line of battle ships to be taken imme-
diately into dock, and sheathed with copper, and are to re-
main under their present names and commanders.

On Saturday the subscribers to the 12 millions to be raised
for the service of the present year made good their first
payment of fifteen per cent. at the Bank.

Captain Thompson, who brought the first dispatches
from Sir George Rodney is to have the Assurance, a new
frigate of 44 guns, now ready to launch at Rotherhithe.

The following comparative Lists of the Losses sustained, and
Advantages gained at sea, since the Commencement of the
War, will, we doubt not, prove very acceptable to our
Readers:

FRENCH and SPANISH SHIPS OF WAR,
taken, burnt, and destroyed by the ENGLISH.

Guon.	
80	Phoenix
70	Princessa
70	Diligent
70	Monarca
64	Guipascano
70	San Julian
70	San Eugenio
70	San Domingo
70	Poderosa
64	Prothée
64	St Jof. del Carlos, a 64 gun ship, mounting only
46	La Fortune
36	La Blanche
28	La Ellis
40	Bon Homme Richard
40	Lyon
36	La Prudente
36	La Danae
26	La Valeur
24	Le Recluse
32	Pallas
32	Licorne
30	Alcmene
32	San Carlos
30	San Raphael
28	Santa Teresa
26	San Bruno
28	Santa Ammonica
28	Santa Margarita
26	Oiseau
26	Sartine

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† Spanish.

* French.

Note. Many of the above frigates were built for ships of
much greater force, and several of them are capable of be-
ing converted into 50 or 60 gun men of war.

ENGLISH SHIPS OF WAR taken, or burnt and destroy-
ed by themselves, or by the Enemy, since the American Re-
bellion.

64	Augusta	Burnt in America.
64	Somerfet	Lost in ditto.
64	Ardent	Taken by the French.
50	Experiment	Ditto.
44	Serapis	Taken by Paul Jones.
32	Repulse	Foundered at sea.
32	Juno	
32	Flora	
32	Lark	Burnt by us at Rhode-island.
32	Orpheus	
32	Minerva	Taken by the French.
32	Arethusa	Foundered off Ushant.
32	Montreal	Taken by the French.
32	Quebec	Blew up in an engagement.
28	Mermaid	Lost in America.
28	Cerberus	Burnt by us.
28	Fox	Taken by the French.
28	Liverpool	Ditto.
28	Aetna	Lost in America.
28	Syren	Foundered.
28	Active	Taken by the French.
26	Grampus	Foundered at Newfoundland.
26	Tortoise	
24	Ariel	Taken by the French.
22	Countess of Scar	Taken by Paul Jones.
20	Vestal	Foundered.
20	Mercury	
20	Lively	Taken by the French.
20	Glasgow	Burnt at Jamaica.

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* The Grampus was a worn-out 40 gun ship, turned into
a store-ship.

The above lists, which will be found to be pretty accu-
rate, contain only the post ships of 20 guns and upwards,
in which the American ships taken or destroyed are not noticed;
the numbers of which, as well as of the lesser ones belong-
ing to France and Spain, it would be endless to enumerate.
It is sufficient to observe, that of the number above men-
tioned, we have captured, and added to our fleet,

Ships of the line of 52 guns and upwards,
Frigates of 20 guns and upwards,

And the enemy have added to their fleet

Ships of 50 guns and upwards,
Frigates of 20 guns and upwards,

The rest are destroyed; and it is worthy of remark, that
the greatest number of those which have been lost by the
English foundered, or were destroyed by themselves to pre-
vent their falling into the hands of the enemy; whilst, on
the contrary, almost the whole of the enemy's loss have been
preserved, and now add strength to the British navy.

L O N D O N . HOUSE OF COMMONS, Wednesday, March 15.

Passed the Lottery Bill.

Lord Howe took notice of Lord Mulgrave's bill for manning the navy, and preventing desertion. He very justly observed, that before any new law passed for the purpose intended by that bill, it was necessary for the House to know what methods had already been taken to procure seamen; he understood an order had been made, pursuant to a motion from another member, for an account of the number of men gained by the Press Act; and that an answer had been given from the Navy Office, that it could not be ready under three months. His Lordship considered this as very extraordinary, and therefore moved, That the Comptroller of the Navy do attend the House this day; which motion passed unanimously.

His Lordship then made another. That an account be laid before the House of all the men employed on board the ships of war and hospital ships in Great Britain, from January to December 1779; which was likewise agreed to. In the course of the conversation on these motions, Sir George Yonge wished to know when Lord Mulgrave's bill was to be proceeded upon; as it had given a general alarm, and ought to be disposed of some way or other.

Mr. Joliffe said he had no authority from the framers of the bill to say any thing positively as to his intentions about it; all he knew was, that he was gone to Bath for the benefit of his health, and it was impossible to fix upon any day when he would be able to attend his duty in Parliament. He seemed, upon the whole, to intimate, that the bill was to be deferred.

Mr. Townshend was against the House permitting the bill to be withdrawn; the House were in possession of it, and there were clauses in it that were reprehensible; he was surprised, he said, to hear a Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. Joliffe) declare in his place a total ignorance of a bill for manning the navy, and preventing desertion.

Mr. Wilkes made his annual motion for expunging the resolution respecting his former election for Middlesex. No debate ensued, but the House divided:

For the motion,	101
Against it,	113

Majority only 12

Lord George Gordon presented a petition from the 85 Societies of Glasgow, expressing their fears that the Protestant succession in the illustrious House of Hanover would be endangered by the acts passed last session in favour of Papists, and praying for the better security of the said succession, and of the Protestant religion, that the same may be repealed.

Lord Frederick Campbell said he had represented the town of Glasgow twenty years, and had corresponded with the merchants and most considerable people in it, but never heard of these societies; but he could assure the House, that the best people in Glasgow are perfectly satisfied with the indulgence granted to the Roman Catholics, and have no apprehensions about it.

The Attorney General thought the petition ought not to be received, as coming from societies that had no existence; as the petition of individuals, to be sure, it would be attended to; but the House could not receive it as the petition of societies who were not incorporated, had no common seal, neither had signed their names to it. Upon putting the question, however, the Speaker gave it in favour of the ayes, and the petition was brought up, read by the clerk, and ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Dunning, after a spirited speech, shewing the justice and expediency of attending to the several county petitions before the House, moved, that the said petitions should be taken into consideration on Thursday the 6th of April, and it was so agreed.

Mr. T. Luttrell desired to take the sense of the House, whether his complaint against Lord North was not the original order of the day, and consequently ought to be proceeded upon before the taxes. He said he had seven or eight witnesses attending to prove the charge, who had come a great way from their families, and it would be a great hardship to detain them.

Just as he had said this, Lord North arrived, and Mr. Luttrell called upon him to ease his mind first of the heavy accusation he had against him, and then he might go upon the taxes with better spirits.

Lord North replied, that the taxes were a much heavier burthen upon his mind than his accusation, conscious as he was of his innocence; he therefore requested the honourable member would let him get rid of them first; and he promised him, if it was ever so late at night, he would afterwards readily meet the charge.

NEW TAXES.

At a quarter before six, the House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, Lord North rose to open to the Committee his plan for establishing a fund for the payment of the interest on the new loan of 12 millions. Never before, said he, did I rise with more regret than I do this moment. I am about to impose a new burthen on this country, already labouring under a heavy load. The difficulty attending the labour I have undergone, in considering what would be the least grievous mode of taxation, has been equalled only by the pain I felt, and still feel, at the necessity of imposing fresh taxes. To alleviate my country's distresses would be my delight; to add to them is a grievous affliction; but as the state of affairs makes it necessary to lay an additional weight upon the Public, be it my duty to express the tender regard I owe the people, by recommending such taxes as shall be the most equitable and the least partial. I request that Gentlemen may not now accuse me, as some have formerly done, of having been the cause of all those evils which render new burdens necessary. At a proper time I shall have no difficulty to refute the charge. The system that I have pursued in my political conduct was laid down before I had the honour to stand in my present situation. I followed it; and I trust that it will not be pronounced by any tribunal in this country, that it is criminal to defend the state against foreign enemies; and to maintain the just and constitutional rights of Parliament. All I ask at present is, that the business of the day may not be interrupted by charges which this is not the time to answer.

In the selection of those objects which I thought proper for taxation, I have taken care to adopt those which, from a perfect knowledge of their nature, afford me every reason to rest satisfied that I shall not be mistaken in my calculations. When a Minister lays a tax on a thing or commodity which had never been taxed before, he acts merely as a speculator; and he never can proceed on sure grounds. Evasions may be practised, which nothing but time and experience can enable him to prevent. This had been the case in the house and servants taxes; there had been a great deficiency in both; but I am perfectly satisfied that the deficiency had arisen from nothing but the mode of collection. The taxes themselves were of an efficient nature; and I will take an opportunity, on a future day, to submit some propositions to the House for correcting the abuses in collecting; and making the taxes produce as much as I gave them for.

Not therefore to run any risk of a deficiency this year, from the novelty of the objects of taxation, I have chosen those which, having been long established, enable me to tell almost to a shilling what they will produce.

After this prelude, his Lordship observed, that the first proposition was an additional malt tax. This duty to affect the private brewery, not the public. He did not mean that it should lay any additional burden on the pot of porter, or that the public brewer should have the malt distant from the beer-tax with which the public brewery was charged. It would, therefore, be just and equitable to lay this additional duty upon those who brewed their own ale. A difficulty arose in the discrimination of the tax. It had been prudently and wisely contrived for the security of our freedom individually to restrain excise officers from entering the houses of private men. It was his wish to observe the same caution, and, for this reason, he had rejected a mode which had been proposed of securing it by composition, which would open a door for the evil; for, where the composition was not strictly and properly paid, the officers must enter the house, to secure the revenue. He had therefore preferred another mode, which was, "To lay a duty upon all malt, and to grant an allowance to the public brewer for the quantity of beer sold."

To ascertain the nature of this allowance, it would be necessary to enquire into the manner of the brewery. The number of bushels of malt consumed for the last two years in England were 34,249,189, and the duty on this was 1,317,622 1/2 l. The average receipt for one year was 6,8,114 l. From this there would be to deduct the quantity consumed in the public breweries. He had enquired minutely into the nature of

the brewery, and he found, that in London, two quarters of malt produced five barrels and three quarters of a barrel of beer. In the country, the same quantity produced four barrels and a half. The allowance to the public brewer, therefore, ought to be, to the London brewer, 1 s. 4 d. 10-23ds per barrel, and to the country brewer, 1 s. 8 d. 4-10ths. He would propose, however, that the fractions should be struck, and the allowance be to the London brewer 1 s. 4 d. and to the country 1 s. 8 d. per barrel; because certainly the new duty would tend to increase the business of the public brewery, and they would be very well pleased to pay that fraction for the advantage they would receive.

He proposed to allow 4d. per barrel on the small beer. Perhaps, he said, nothing ought to be allowed for that article, as in many breweries the small beer was drawn from the strong beer. In some, however, it was not, and 4 d. would be a very fair and just allowance. Apply these allowances to the quantity of beer produced in the public brewery, in London, to the amount of 90,000

In the country,	250,000
On small beer,	23,000

and the nett amount of the additional tax on malt would be 310,000 l. He begged leave to mention, that the duty on malt would be differently collected in Scotland than in England. There was a kind of beer in Scotland known by the name of two-penny, which, by an act about the time of the Union, was to be in this proportion; when a tax was laid in England of 4 s. 9 d. it was only to be 2 s. in Scotland. He said, that the barrel of beer in Scotland was produced from nearly the same quantity of malt as it was in the country of England; the allowance, therefore, on this two-penny would be 3 d. per barrel.

The additional duty on malt was 6 d. per bushel, which doubled the annual funded tax, but was only two-thirds of the whole duty on malt; and this additional duty, after the allowances, he calculated to produce 310,000 l.

Having thus laid a burden on the proper British beverage, it was natural for him to turn his eyes to other beverages. He first, therefore, should propose additional taxes on low wines and spirits made from malt. On the former, he proposed to lay a duty of 1 d. per gallon, which would produce full 20,617 l. On British spirits he proposed a duty of 3 d. a gallon, the produce of which would be 34,557 l.

The next object in his view was foreign spirits; and first brandy, on which he should propose an additional duty of 1 s. per gallon, which would produce 35,310 l. Rum, though it came from the West Indies, he could not but regard as a species of foreign spirit, and he meant to lay the same duty upon it as upon brandy, viz. 1 s. per gallon, which, as the importation was more than double that of brandy, would at least produce 70,581 l. Some persons, he said, might suppose he had laid too heavy a duty on rum and brandy, and that it would tend to increase smuggling in brandies; he was convinced he had not; that the new duty would not lessen the consumption; and as to smuggling, the duties were already so high, that no increase of that dangerous trade was to be dreaded from the addition proposed. As brandy and rum were both not only luxuries, but pernicious luxuries, he thought them very fair objects of additional taxation.

The next article he had turned his eye to, had been lately tried, and experience had shewn, that it would very well bear an additional duty, and that without any increase of price to the consumer. The article he alluded to, was foreign wines. The legislature had two years since imposed a tax of 4 guineas a ton on Portuguese wines, and 8 guineas on French, which on the former amounted to 6 l. per bottle. The consequence was, the retail vendors, the masters of taverns, coffee-houses, innkeepers, &c. had universally raised it upon the public 6 d. a bottle. The profits upon this increase had been shared between the wine-merchant and the tavern-keeper, &c. the former having, as he understood, made the latter pay 1 s. a ton additional price, on account of the new duty. The tax he meant now to propose, was just double the former, viz. an additional penny per bottle, and the wine-merchant and tavern-keeper having, as he had stated, taken 6 d. per bottle of the consumer, might very well afford to pay the new tax, without charging their customers more than they now charged them, viz. 2 s. 6 d. per bottle. His Lordship dilated upon the probable effect of this new tax, and said it was not the interest of Great Britain to lay any heavy duty on Portuguese wines, because Portugal was our ancient and best ally; we had a kind of natural connection with her in the wine trade. The new tax, he was pretty certain, would not decrease the importation, and as to any bad effects of it at home, he saw none. He stated the whole amount of the importation of foreign wines, whence it appeared, that out of 19,200 tons annually imported, 14,000 and odd came from Oporto, 400 from France, the rest part of the remainder from Spain, and about 70 tons from Germany. He charged the new duty at only 4 l. on Portuguese wines, and 8 l. on French, declaring that for the sake of regulating the Custom-house business, he meant to add the 3 per cent. the same as had been laid on other imports, &c. last year, which would bring the duty up to 4 guineas and 8 guineas, the same as before. His Lordship stated the produce of the additional tax on foreign wines at 72,000 l.

His next object was coals exported. To shew that this was a justifiable object, he remarked, that the duty paid at the port of London, was 2 s. per chaldron more than was paid at Newcastle on exporting to Rotterdam, and other places, and therefore he meant to impose an additional duty of 4 s. the Newcastle chaldron, which was double the London chaldron. The produce of this he gave at 12,899 l.

Upon the whole of these taxes, his Lordship said, he should propose the additional duty of five per cent. the same as was last year imposed; which he took at 46,173 l.

All these several taxes put together would still fall short nearly 100,000 l. of the sum wanted; in order to make up this, he should propose various small taxes, and first a tax upon an article, which he was aware was a necessary of life, and equally so to the poor and the rich; the tax therefore would be universally felt, but he trusted the mode in which he meant to impose it, would render it so trifling a burden, that no person, however poor, would have cause to complain. The article he meant, had not been taxed last year, and was the article of salt. He stated the number of bushels accounted for to the salt-office, and the gross produce of the present duties (which he also circumstantially stated) amounted to 900,000 l. and yet the net revenue of salt was no more than 240,000 l. Nor was the decrease imputable to the charge of management, as had been frequently supposed. The entire charge of management was no more than 26,000 l. The great difference between the gross receipt and the net revenue was occasioned by the number of drawbacks, debentures, and bounties upon the exportation of salted provisions, and for various other matters, all established for the benefit and encouragement of trade and commerce. A bushel of salt contained 56 lb. The duty he meant to impose would be 10 d. per bushel, which would not give any colourable pretext for the retail vendor to charge the consumer more than one farthing a pound in addition to the present price, because that 1 s. 2 d. per bushel, even had he imposed the duty at that rate, would only amount to a farthing a pound. His Lordship stated that a peck of salt was sufficient for the use of any little family a twelvemonth, and therefore there could be no ground of alarm at this tax, on a dread of its being oppressive and grievous to the poor. His Lordship took the produce of this tax at 60,000 l.

The next matter he mentioned, was an additional duty of 6 d. on each advertisement inserted in a public news-paper, the produce of which he estimated at 9000 l.

Another object was entirely a new tax, and yet he flattered himself that it would meet no objection, and be paid with great cheerfulness: It was a tax on all receipts given to administrators and executors upon the payment of legacies. In order to enforce it, he meant to insert a clause in the tax-bill, making all payments of legacies null and void, the receipts for which were not on stamped paper, and the proportion he designed to make at would be this: 2 s. 6 d. for a stamp on a receipt for a legacy at or under 20 l.; 3 s. for a stamp for a receipt for a legacy at 50 l. or over 20 l.; and 20 s. for a stamp on every receipt for a legacy amounting to 100 l. and upwards.

His Lordship said, he had some thoughts of carrying this idea much farther. That the Dutch had a tax called the Collateral Tax, which was the payment of a certain duty by every person not immediately the descendant of the deceased, who came into possession of his estate and effects. However, it would be almost impossible to do exactly the same here, or to have returned the value of the property of those who died in this country left behind them, by which the tax must necessarily be regulated. The face of the will was the only guide we could have, and that was by no means a certain direction.

After stating his reasons, why he did not at present attempt to reduce the tax he had hinted at into a practicable plan, his Lordship declared, that the tax on legacy receipts would be easily collected by the same persons who collected the other stamp duties on letters on administration, &c. and that he took the produce at 12,000 l.

The last object of his taxes was an annual licence to be taken by all dealers in tea: An idea which he had in contemplation last year. The price of this licence to be 5 s. each, the produce of which would be 9082 l.

His taxes altogether would then stand thus:

Malt, at 6 d. per bushel,	310,000
Low Wines, at 1 d. per gallon,	20,617
Spirits, at 3 d. ditto,	34,557
Brandy, at 1 s. per gallon,	35,310
Rum, at 1 s. ditto,	70,581
Foreign Wines—Portugal, 4 l. per ton, French, 8 l. per ton,	72,000
Coals exported, 4 s. per Newcastle chaldron,	12,899
5 per cent on the above duties,	46,173
Salt, at 10 d. per bushel,	60,000
Stamps on Advertisements and legacy-receipts,	21,000
Tea licences, at 5 s. each,	9,082

L. 701,616

The total amount, his Lordship remarked, would somewhat exceed the money wanted to pay the interest of the loan; but then there must necessarily be some allowance for contingencies. He remarked further, that the collection of all these taxes would not occasion the appointment of an additional officer, or cost the public any expence. He congratulated the Committee on the comfortable prospect for the next year, assuring them that there was, to his knowledge, various subjects of efficient taxation yet open to the public as resources, and which he had this year forbore to touch upon, for certain reasons. He mentioned also the 100,000 l. of public monies which would fall in next year, and spoke of the East India Company as another field of expectation, declaring that the three considered together, would be more than adequate to any probable necessity of the public. His Lordship concluded with moving his first proposition.

Mr. Hartley rose as soon as the Chairman had put the question, attacked Lord North severely, and arraigned his proposed method of making an allowance to the brewer, shewing that it was open to great fraud, especially in the allowance of small beer.

Lord North thanked the hon. gentleman; said he was by no means bent on his own propositions, that he should be glad to hear a better method suggested, and would most readily adopt it.

Mr. Hartley spoke again for a considerable time, and concluded with saying, that he waved opposing the taxes, but should, in a few days, make a motion respecting America.

Mr. Byng called for justice to the people of England, and said the petitions ought to be complied with before more taxes were voted.

Lord George Gordon declared, he would oppose the taxes, as he conceived that to be the proper mode of complying with the prayers of the people.

Major Hartley and Mr. Dempster recommended suspending the taxes, till something more was done in compliance with the petitions.

Lord George Gordon insisted on dividing the Committee against the taxes. He was earnestly persuaded not to do so, by Col. Barge and others; Lord George, however, kept resolute, and effected his purpose. On a division, there appeared in favour of his Lordship's opposition only 9

Against it 135

His Lordship divided the Committee a second time, but with no better success; and it was with difficulty that he was persuaded not to divide a third time. The other motions were then put, and carried without any further opposition; and the Chairman was ordered to make a report to-morrow.

The House rose at half after eleven.

The lottery bill, and several other public and private bills, will receive the royal assent, by commission, on Monday next, on which account the House of Peers will sit on Saturday.

This morning some dispatches were received at Lord G. Germain's office from New-York, which were brought over in an armed ship arrived at Corke.

Certain advice is received that the French are preparing a powerful embarkation, to make one great effort in America; no less than ten regiments are to be employed in the expedition, of 1100 effective men each, and to be commanded by an experienced officer of rank in the service: let America take care how she trusts such a force on her continent, for it is morally certain the subjection of that country to France is intended.

Letters from Lisbon, by yesterday's mail, mention, that the Portuguese are much exasperated at the Spaniards taking so many of their ships.

His Royal Highness Prince William-Henry will pass at the Admiralty-office for a Lieutenant, previous to his going out another cruise: he will also shortly be created Duke of York, a patent being now making out for that purpose.

An immediate dissolution of the Family Compact is expected every day to be avowed at the different courts of Europe, or news received of a revolution in the Spanish monarchy.

The last letters from Brest mention, that orders had been given for 40,000 troops to be cantoned in places contiguous, and to be in readiness to embark on the first notice, on a secret expedition.

A letter from Jersey brings advice, that a cartel ship was arrived there from St Maloes, the captain of which reports, that on the 2d instant a vessel in that harbour took fire, and the wind being very brisk, the flames reached some flat-bottom boats, which were ready to sent to Brest, and in a short time many of them, were burnt down to the water's edge.

The politeness and civility that passed between the Spanish Governor at Fort Onoza, and Capt Inglis, deserves to be related. When Capt Inglis approached the fort, not knowing the English garrison had quitted it, upon seeing the Spanish colours he immediately bore away; upon which the Governor dispatched a boat with a flag of truce, inviting the Captain and his officers to dine with him in the garison, and accept of any refreshments in his power to afford them. The Captain at first politely refused his invitation, but upon a further request from the Governor, accepted it, when he was entertained with the utmost generosity, and after toasting "a speedy reconciliation between Great-Britain and Spain," and "confusion to the French," he went on board in the evening, greatly pleased with the civilities and entertainment he received.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, March, 10.

The Ambassadors of the courts of London, Versailles, and Madrid, have had several conferences this week with some members of the State, the result of which is not yet known. It has also been remarked for some days past, that the Count de Montagnini de Mirabel, Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Sardinia, has had frequent conferences with several members of the government; and it is thought he is labouring to bring about an accommodation between the belligerent powers, as that Minister is known to be as able a negociator, as he is a consummate politician.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, March 12.

Arrived the Pandora frigate, from the Downs. Yesterday Admiral Graves hoisted his flag on board the London of 90 guns, the being ordered for foreign service, with several other ships of the line.

Yesterday sailed the Diamond and Pelican frigates, with several vessels for Cork and the West-Indies; also sailed the William armed ship, and Beaver sloop, with several vessels under convoy to the westward.

The same evening sailed the Hannibal of 50 guns.

Capt. Caldwell, with the Royal Charlotte, Contractor, and Pontoon East-Indiamen, for St Helena; and a brig, for the Southern fishery.

"The Monarch of 74 guns, is come into harbour to dock.

"The Thunderer of 74 guns, is gone out of harbour to Spithead, and the Egmont will go out first fair wind.

"This day sailed the St Michael, Wolf; Elizabeth, Prouting; Betsey, Miles; and Providence, Norton, for Cork; and Friends Goodwell, Chapman for Belfast.

"Yesterday a Court martial was held on Capt. Pearson, late of the Serapis; and our Captain Hamilton, of the Champion frigate, for not obeying a summons to attend a court martial; the former was honourable acquitted, and the latter reprimanded."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, March 16.

"This day, in the House of Commons, after some accounts were received and laid on the table, and other private business gone through,

"Lord Howe moved for the order made last week, respecting the impress service, to be read; which being done, his Lordship, pursuant to the order of yesterday, moved that the Comptroller of the Navy be called in and examined. The Comptroller was accordingly called in, who said, that the order which had been read to the House could not be complied with in less than three months. The accounts were so blended with others, that it would require much labour and time to distinguish and separate them. That some of them were made monthly, and others at a different period; and that many officers and men were in Ireland and Scotland; so that it was impossible to give an account of them, agreeable to the object of the order of the House as it then stood. The Comptroller was ordered to withdraw; after which

"Lord Howe moved, that the original order should be discharged; which being agreed to, he made two other motions, nearly to the effect of the order, but so worded as to avoid the delay which the terms of that order created.

"Mr Charles Turner seconded the motions, which were unanimously agreed to.

"The order of the day was then read for considering of the complaint made against Lord North, with regard to the borough of Milbourne Port, in the county of Somerset.

"Mr Temple Luttrell moved, that Mr Samuel Daniel be called in.

"This witness attending, was asked by Mr Luttrell, if he had ever seen a note or letter, under the hand of Lord North, approving of a contract made relative to the borough of Milbourne Port? He declared he had not. Did he ever see any contract for a seat in Parliament for that borough, and, if any, between whom was it made? He had seen a contract made at Yeovil in Somersetshire, between Thomas Medlicot, Esq; and Maurice Lloyd, Esq; for the conveyance of some property in Milbourne Port. Did not that contract relate to the conveyance of some particular incorporeal rights, or somewhat more than a bare conveyance of property?

"The Attorney General objected to this question being put, and the witness was ordered to withdraw.

"A very long debate now took place. The Attorney General contended, that it was a leading question, and ought not to be put. It was also improper on another ground. The answer to it, he conceived, could not affect Lord North, let it be what it might, unless the persons who said they were agents to his Lordship, were proved actually to be so. The Honourable Gentleman ought first to prove the priority of the noble Lord to the transaction, before he should attempt to come at the contents of the paper. It did not appear that the noble Lord could otherwise be affected; and to go into a business of that sort, upon such grounds, would be unfair, as it might tend to impress gentlemen with an unfavourable opinion of a person against whom no criminality could be ascertained. The Honourable Member had pledged himself to bring the charge home to the noble Lord; if he did not, it must fall to the ground.

"Mr T. Luttrell thought the learned Gentleman could not have been in the House at the time the business was first agitated; if he had, he must have recollected that agents were then particularly mentioned, against whom the charge could be fully proved. It was not clear that he should ever be able to bring it home to the noble Lord in the blue ribbon, nor did he ever pledge himself to do that.

"The Attorney General said he was present when the matter was first opened, and really understood, as he believed many other Gentlemen in the House did, that a very serious and heavy charge was made against the noble Lord in the blue ribbon. He, however, found he had been mistaken, and that the charge had turned out to be a general one for mal-practices at boroughs, and not laid against any particular person.

"The Solicitor General was of opinion that the question was improper. He thought also that before any person could be affected by a deed, in which he was not personally concerned, his privy with the agent ought to be proved; otherwise an instrument might be forged, yet having been once read, it might fix on the minds of the judges, a prejudice, not easily to be removed.

"Mr Rous very warmly condemned this doctrine, and wondered the learned gentleman should attempt to impose on the House, by delivering such opinions. It would easily be proved to be fallacious; for, in cases of treason, the fact must always be proved, before it could be connected with the person accused.

"The Solicitor General did not know of any such practice as the learned gentleman had stated, and still maintained his former opinion.

"The Lord Advocate of Scotland, with that ingenuity for which he is so remarkable, set the whole affair in a light perfectly ludicrous. Whenever a charge is made out, said he, the person's name should certainly be mentioned in it. In the present one, that of the noble Lord is particularly set forth; but now the Hon. Gentleman declares he never promised to bring the charge home to him. Who then is the delinquent? Why, nobody: for the noble Lord's name being withdrawn, there remains not another to whom any guilt can be imputed: or at least the charge, like a coroner's verdict, is brought against persons unknown! So that, in fact, the accusation is general; it is laid against persons concerned in mal-practices, relative to elections; and as the general election is approaching, it may perhaps be thought necessary to entertain the House with a general enquiry into elections.

"Mr Coventry was surprised at the noble Lord, after having promised to meet the enquiry fairly, should entrench himself behind lawyers, quibbles, and shufflers. Was that meeting the enquiry? He made no doubt but his Lordship was perfectly innocent; he was therefore the more surprised at seeing him have recourse to the quibbles of law, for his defence.

"The Lord Advocate warmly replied, that he did not understand what the Hon. member meant by his quibbles of law, and shufflers. He was an advocate for the support of order, grounded upon reason and justice; and when a precedent, ever since of both, was about to be established, he would not be deterred or intimidated from giving it every opposition in his power. His noble friend's innocence he had no doubt of; it stood not in need, he trusted, of his assistance; to shield him from the charge was not his object in rising, but to set his face against a mode of proceeding equally novel and unjust.

"Lord Ingham, Mr T. Townshend, and Mr Luttrell, made some ingenious observations, after which the witness was again called in, and his examination resumed. He was asked, Where the contract he alluded to, then was? He replied, that he did not know. What did he do with it when it was in his possession? He gave it into the hands of Lord North, at his Lordship's house in Downing-street, Westminster. Was he accustomed to visit Lord North? He was not. Who introduced him on that occasion to his Lordship? Mr Lloyd, (the person said to be the noble Lord's agent). Why did he deliver it into Lord North's hands? Because he had been desired by Mr Medlicot to do it. What did Lord North say to him when he delivered it? He did not say any thing.—Ordered to withdraw.

"John Daniel was then called in, but he did not give any information, the whole substance of his evidence being No. He also withdrew.

"Robert Oliver Bryant was next called in. Being asked, if he had seen a paper drawn up at Yeovil? He answered, that he had. Had he leaped any thing relative to elections at Milbourne Port? He had learned many things; but as it was in his profession character, as an attorney, he begged the House would interpose, and not suffer any question to be put to him, that should call for a discovery of what had been intrusted to him by his clients.

This produced another debate. The crown lawyers and others insisted, that the witness was entitled to his privilege, and could not be forced to reply to any question that should infringe upon it. Others thought, that where improper practices were in question, the privilege ought to be dispensed with.

"The witness was afterwards asked by Mr Luttrell, Had not he, without any confidence or expectation of confidence, which from the nature of the transaction could not exist, shown Mr Luttrell a contract for the Borough of Milbourne port? He answered, that he had shown Mr Luttrell an instrument, some short time ago, for that purpose; but, as it was not signed, he could not call it a contract. He had also shown the Hon. Gentleman a contract made in the month of February 1774, which was signed.

"Mr T. Luttrell interrupted the witness here, and told the House, that the enquiry he wished to make was relative to the first, not the second paper; that was a matter totally extraneous to the business then before the House. A debate again took place on the propriety or impropriety of interrupting the witness.

"Mr Luttrell explained himself. His reason for interrupting the witness, he said, was because he had last night received a menacing letter from the witness, declaring, that if he should persist in prosecuting the enquiry against Lord North, the witness would produce a contract signed by him in the year 1774. He however was conscious of the rectitude of his own conduct, and was determined to do his duty in Parliament. He desired the witness to call on him in the morning, which he did, when he (Mr Luttrell) expressed himself to the above effect, viz. that he was determined to do his duty in Parliament.

"Lord North wanted the enquiry against himself to be gone on with. The witness was again called in, when the Speaker informed him, that he might continue what he before was going to say, if he thought proper. He then proceeded: "I also shewed the Hon. Gentleman a contract made in the month of February 1774, which was signed by the Hon. member, and was a contract made for a seat in the present Parliament for the Borough of Milbourne." And he had also advised that Hon. Gentleman not to proceed in a charge against the noble Lord in the blue ribbon upon little or no grounds, when he was sure that the complaint which he made against that noble Lord, might be established against himself upon the fullest grounds.

The House was left sitting on the above examination, when the Post left London, so that we are obliged to delay the conclusion until our next.

Saturday night, arrived in town from London, Admiral Sir John Lockhart Rous.

At the house of Aethans, on the 18th current, died the Countess Dowager of Eglington, in the 91st year of her age.

On the 8th instant, Mr Stephen Young, preacher of the gospel, was ordained Minister of the parish of Barr, Ayrshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr William Allan: A most harmonious settlement, not one dissenting voice in the whole parish.

Wednesday two very large oxen were killed by William Watson and Thomas Lawton, and sold in the market of Glasgow. Each of them weighed one hundred stone, and the tallow of each sixteen stone; the fat on their ribs measured four inches.

The two Dalgleishes, against whom the diet was deferred, before the High Court of Judiciary, on Monday last, on account of an omission in their indictment, were on Friday served with a new one; and we are informed, the Court will proceed on their trial on Tuesday fortnight.

Last week, a melancholy accident happened at Lochleggan mill, parish of Kippen. The miller, an elderly man, going to look into some obstruction in the rindie which sets the vanner's a-going, was unfortunately entangled by the inner wheel, and crushed to death.

Extract of a letter from Montrose, dated 18. current.

"Our London ships, with one belonging to Leith, were put in here the other day. The convoy, with the remaining ships, are supposed to be drove as far north as the Murray frith."

A letter from Whitby, dated March 22. says, "On Fri-

day last 50 of the Cumberland militia, under the command of Capt. Harrington, (who the day before arrived here from Scarborough) and Capt. Walker, with 40 men of the same corps quartered here, set out from this place along with our Custom-house officers and Excise-men in quest of the smugglers, and were so successful, that at Redcar, (30 miles from hence) they made a seizure of 429 half ankers of Geneva, and 60 pails of green and Bohemian tea, (the whole computed at 1000l.) all which they brought away without molestation, and lodged in a convenient warehouse at this place. There were four large smuggling vessels riding at anchor near Redcar, who, as soon as the alarm was given, manned a large boat with a considerable number of men; but on approaching the shore, and finding the militia ready to receive them, they thought proper to retire and go again on board their vessels. No lives were lost except a lieutenant, who died on his march."

The proprietors of the Heart of Oak privateer, of Newcastle, have received an express, that a few days ago she took a rich French merchant ship, called Le Passage, valued at 20,000 l. and both ships are safely arrived in the Downs.

Extract of a letter from Cork, March 5.

"By the Aurora, of London, Captain Peter Gordon, who arrived yesterday in 14 days from Lisbon, the following very pleasing and interesting advices are received, viz. that the Dublin man of war, which put into Lisbon, had got her damage repaired, having only lost her main topmast; they apprehended the mainmast to be damaged, which occasioned her putting into Lisbon, but on inspection found it perfect and good—that Paul Jones had been at Faro in a 32 gun frigate, called the Union, but failed thence—and at Captain Gordon's departure, the current news at Lisbon was, that advice was received from our consul at Faro, of 13 or 14 fail of French ships of the line being arrived at Faro much damaged; they are part of a fleet from Brest, supposed to be M. de Guichen's, who having met with violent weather were separated; if the last be true, we may suspend our uneasiness for our West India islands."

MR CORRI'S NIGHT.—SPIRITUAL CONCERT.

AT St Cecilia's Hall, To-morrow, the 21st current, will be performed the celebrated PRAEGOLESE'S STABAT MATER, with Chorists.

Between the acts, Mr CORRI'S Daughter will perform on the Harpsichord, and Sing.

TICKETS, Price 3s. to be had at Mr CORRI'S lodgings, Hyndford's Close; and of Mr SUTHERLAND, at Mr Elliot's, Bookseller.

Leith Shipping.
Arrived, Hope, Matur, from Dundee; Margaret, Lockhart, from Gueney, with wine and fruit; Unity, —, from Dundee, ballast.
Sailed, The William and John, Hunter, for Aberdeen; Jean, Davidson, for Thurso; and a number of other coasting vessels. Wind E.

FINE DAMASK and DIAPER.

Some Shirts of fine Damask and Diaper, and a few of the single Table Cloths, made under the inspection and for account of the deceased James Guthrie, Esq; are still on hand, they will now be sold by private bargain, at the Trustees Office in the Exchange, to those who shall first apply. The shirts which were formerly sold at the prime cost of Eleven Guineas, will now be disposed of at Eight Pounds sterling, and the other articles low in proportion; so that private families cannot have a better opportunity of being provided; and even necessitous persons will find their account in purchasing the articles now to be disposed of.—Apply to Mr Monbray, at the Office.

ANNUAL MEETING at PRESTONPANS.

THE Trustees of the Turnpike-roads in the County of East Lothian, possessing lands north of the post-road, are desired to meet in the house of Mrs Dow Innkeeper in Prestonpans, upon Saturday the 25th day of March next, at twelve o'clock mid-day, to consider of the expediency of purchasing the annuity left to the widow of Mr Robertson, affecting his houses in Doshill.

This, in terms of the standing order of the said Trustees.

JOHN CRAW, CLK.

TO COVER this Season, at Auchtermouline.

near Dundee, A fine young STALLION, full grown, between 14 and 15 hands high. His age, four rising five years old; never covered before; of a beautiful chestnut colour, got by a Morocco Barb; his dam full sister to Highlander, well known on the turf. Price to gentlemen Two Guineas, and a Crown to the groom; to farmers One Guinea, and a Crown to the groom.

Those who please to send their mares, may depend on their being properly taken care of.

NOTICE.

To the Creditors of Carmichael, Crawford, and Co. and Robert Carmichael and Co. merchants in Glasgow, and of the partners of these companies.

A MEETING of these Creditors are requested in the house of Mrs Tait, vintner in Gallowgate, Glasgow, upon Tuesday the 4th day of April next, at 12 o'clock mid-day, to consider of the expediency of purchasing the annuity left to the widow of Mr Robertson, affecting his houses in Doshill.

LEAD PIPES.

WANTED for conveying water to the City of Edinburgh's Reservoir at Comiston, from 1000 to 2000 yards.

Estimates both in molded and sheet lead, the plumber furnishing all materials, and executing the work.

And Estimates, the City furnishing the materials, of Pipes of three inches and a half; three inches; and two and an half inches.

The thickness of metal equal to the resistance of the pressure of 30 feet perpendicular height.

Also, A particular Estimate of a three and an half inch Pipe, made of sheet lead, 3-16ths of an inch thick.

Scaled Estimates to be given in before the 25th March next, to the City Chamberlain.

It is hoped, that the Estimates be full, clear, and explicit; and the cheapest will be preferred.

N. B. Money will be advanced, on proper security.

Melrose Bleachfield, 1780.

CHARLES BAXTER, Bleacher for the Melrose Linen Company, continues to take in cloth, and will lay down as soon as the season permits; and, for encouraging those who are pleased to favour him bleachfield with their orders, Notice is given to the Public, that cloth is to be bleached at the following reduced prices, viz.

700 and under, at 1s.	1400 and 1500, at 4s.
800 and 900, at 2s.	1600 and 1700, at 4s.
1000 and 1100, at 2s.	1800 and 1900, at 4s.
1100, at 2s.	2000, & all above, 5s.
1300, at 3s.	

Satinets and Twelvings, Diapers and Damasks, in proportion to their breadths and fineness.

INTAKERS FOR THIS FIELD.

Mr William McLean, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh.
Mr Joseph Gray, at the Lapping House, Pleasance.
Mr James Grant merchant, Tolbooth Wynd, Leith.

Lauder, Mr Alex. Allan merchant.
Farrington, Mr Tho. Wilson merchant.
Hawick, Mrs Paisley schoolmistress.
Selkirk, Mr John Veitch merchant.
Leith, Mr T. Hamilton weaver.

N. B. CHARLES BAXTER takes in unwashed yarn, to be woven in plain linen, hollands, lawns, and cambricks; and, for encouraging them to give orders, cloth and yarn to be carriage free.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, March 13.
“The passengers on board the two packet boats which were sent last week near Holyhead, by the Black Prince and Princess privateers, were very rudely used by the men who boarded them; they not only gave them the most insulting language, and behaved in the most indelicate manner to the women, but stripped both crew and passengers of every thing valuable they could lay their hands on. The two packet boats ranfomed themselves from these renegade pirates (for they appear to be mostly Irish) for 10501.

“The Le Desperer packet, arrived here on Saturday, was chased into our bay by one of the above privateers, and would probably have shared the same fate with the others, but fortunately the privateer touched on the bank at the entrance of our bay called the Kish, which made her wear, and otherways delayed her, by which means the packet entered the harbour.

“Last Saturday in the afternoon an account was received here that the Black Prince and Princess privateers intended that night or early next morning to land at Rush, in order to take in water, of which it was said they were much in need: In consequence of this intelligence, detachments from the Dublin, Merchants, Lawyers, Goldsmiths, and Liberty Rangers Volunteers, assembled that night between eleven and twelve o'clock at the Royal Exchange, to the amount of 250 men, from whence they immediately marched for Rush, to intercept the watering parties. They arrived there by break of day, but the enemy not appearing, and being informed the privateers had shaped their course to the southward, the volunteers returned to the city. The spirit and alacrity shewn by our volunteers on this occasion (in a march of 28 miles) shews how useful are the gallant corps either to protect their fellow-citizens in their rights, or defend them against the general enemies of the empire.

“Same day an English messenger, with dispatches from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, set out for London by way of the North.

“A gentleman after lamenting that the Lords of the Admiralty do not station some frigates or sloops of war, in our harbours, expresses his surprise that the revenue cruisers are not provided with commissions to fight against an enemy. The nation is put to a considerable expence to maintain these armed vessels, for the sole purpose of seizing some wretched smuggling boat, whereas in time of war, they might with very little additional cost, while they prevented illicit commerce, protect the property of fair traders.”

“My Lord,
An commanded by the Commissioners of his Majesty's revenue, to transmit to your Lordship, for the information of the merchants and traders of this city, the enclosed copy of a letter, which the board have this day received from John Robinson, Esq; Secretary to the Right Hon. the Lord Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury; from which it appears, that the province of Georgia is declared to be in the peace of his Majesty.

I have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient,
And most humble servant,
W. MOLESWORTH.”

Custom-House,
Dublin, March 14.

Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor.

“My Lords and Gentlemen,
“Having laid before the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, a letter from Lord George Germaine, dated the 18th of February last, transmitting the copy of a proclamation that has been published in Georgia, declaring that province in the peace of his Majesty, and desiring my Lords will give the necessary directions to the officers of the revenue throughout his Majesty's dominions, to permit the same trade and intercourse with Georgia, as might lawfully be carried on before the act of the 15th of his present Majesty, unless where alterations have been made by subsequent acts. I am commanded by their Lordships to direct you to give the necessary orders to your officers accordingly.

I am, my Lords and Gentlemen,
Your most humble servant,
March 8 1780. JOHN ROBINSON.”
Commissioners Revenue in Ireland.

THAT upon Thursday the 30th day of March curt. these TENEMENTS of HOUSES in the Kirkgate of Alloa, lately belonging to William Henderson, and now possessed by him and his tenants, are to be sold by public roup, to begin by three o'clock afternoon. The roup is to be held in the house of John Morison vintner in Alloa.

The articles and conditions of roup, and progress of writs, will be seen in the hands of John Jamieson sheriff-clerk of Clackmannan, any time before the roup begin.

THE EDINBURGH and LONDON DILIGENCE,

By Berwick upon Tweed, Newcastle, and York,
And from LONDON to EDINBURGH by the same Road,
SETS out every morning, at six o'clock precisely, (Sundays excepted) from Duncan M'Farlane's, foot of the Pleasance, Edinburgh; Mr Redpath's, the Red Lion, Berwick upon Tweed; Mr Robinson's, the Crown and Thistle, Great-market, Newcastle; Mr Jackman's, the George Inn, York; and Mr Mountoun's, the Cross Keys, Wood street, London: Carries three inside passengers, each to pay as under:

From Edinburgh to Newcastle, L. 1 14 0

From Newcastle to York, 1 1 0

And from York to London, 2 2 0

L. 4 17 0

Passengers taken up on the road from Edinburgh to Newcastle to pay 3d. per mile; from Newcastle to London 3d. per mile. To be allowed 14 lb. of luggage; and all above to pay, from Edinburgh to Newcastle 2d. per lib. from Newcastle to York 1½d. per lib. and from York to London 3d. per lib.

The proprietors not to be accountable for any thing above the value of 5l. unless the value thereof be specified, and paid for at the time of delivery.

Also, a NEW DILIGENCE from Edinburgh to Glasgow by Kirkcaldie, Linlithgow, Falkirk, Kilsyth, and Kirkintilloch, and from Glasgow to Edinburgh by the same road, sets out every day at eight o'clock in the morning (Sunday excepted) from Duncan M'Farlane's, White Hart Inn, foot of the Pleasance, Edinburgh; and from William Reid's, at the Union and Crown Inn, Gallowgate, Glasgow; each passenger to pay 12s.

As the above are quite new undertakings, and will give the public an easy and convenient opportunity of passing through a number of trading towns, to which at present there is no passage of this kind, the proprietors humbly hope for the favour and encouragement of the public, which will be gratefully received, and no endeavours spared for good accommodation on their part.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and sold at his Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.—The price as follows, viz. 46s. 6d. per annum, when sent by post; 40s. 6d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37s. 6d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3d.

THE EDINBURGH and LONDON DILIGENCE,

by KELSO and NEWCASTLE.
IS REMOVED from Duncan M'Farlane's, at the foot of the Pleasance, to JOHN DUMBRECK's stables, late Mr Boyd's house, at the head of the Canongate, and will continue to set out from thence every lawful day.

WANTED, A SCHOOL-MASTER FOR KELSO.

THE School of Kelso has lately become vacant, by the decease of Mr Dobie, late schoolmaster; and, as the heritors and town are very desirous of having the vacancy soon supplied, by an able, prudent, and well-qualified master, they do hereby give notice to all who consider themselves as fit to succeed, and who are disposed to offer themselves as candidates, that they, without delay, send an account of their names and places of abode, so as to enable the concerned to make a proper inquiry into their character and qualifications, addressing their letters to Mr William Kerr, Bailie of Kelso. The teaching of Latin and Greek is the principal charge; but, if he teach French, it will be an additional recommendation. The salary is 400 merks Scots, with a house capable of accommodating sixteen boarders, and a garden adjacent thereto. The town of Kelso is well known to be a pleasant healthy place, having a good and reasonable market for all kinds of vires, and therefore a capable and respectable teacher may justly expect good encouragement.

There is also wanted, a MASTER well qualified for teaching English, Writing, and Counting, to whom all due encouragement will be given. And it may be noticed, that none can expect to be preferred to these offices but such as have given testimony of their merit.

LANDS TO LET, COWDENKNOWS.

THE following parts of the Lands and Estate of Cowdenknows, in the parishes of Earlstoun and Melrose, and counties of Berwick and Roxburgh, are to be LET, by public roup, in the house of Thomas Purves innkeeper in Earlstoun, upon Thursday the 6th day of April 1780, mid-day, for the space of one year after entry, which, as to the houses, grags, and pasturage, is to be at the 26th day of May next, and as to the corn-land, at the separation of the crop 1780 from the ground. The subjects to set are,

The extensive Farm of COWDENKNOWS MAINS.
The Farm of CRAICKSFORD, at present possessed by Mr Rutherford.

The several other possessions in Craicksford and Rymerland, possessed by Andrew Walker, John Thomson, George Pringle, John Weir, &c. All these jointly or separately, as may be agreeable to offerers.

The Lands lie by the water of Leader, alongst part of which the new turnpike-road between Edinburgh and Jedburgh runs, and are in the neighbourhood of the market towns of Lauder and Melrose, and not far from Kelso and Jedburgh.

For further particulars, apply to David Brown writer in Melrose, factor appointed by the Lords of Session upon the estate of Cowdenknows.

WOODS FOR SALE.

THAT the WOODS upon the Lands of Holm, Cubbox, and Skirmers, in the parish of Balmaclellan, and upon the Lands of Kirkbride, in the parish of Kirkmabreck, all in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, consisting of Oak, Ah, Elm, Plane, Birch, Alder, and others, are to be SOLD, by public roup, upon Wednesday the 5th of April 1780, between three and four o'clock afternoon, in the Coffeshoufe in Dumfries.

A great part of those Woods are full grown, and they are conveniently situated for water-carriage; the Lands of Kirkbride lying alongst the east side of Wigton Bay, and the rest alongst the banks of the river Kenn. And,

The purchaser may be accommodated with a lease of part of the Mains of Holm, if he chuses, and timely applies.

The articles of sale to be seen in the hands of Robert Ramsay writer in Dumfries; to whom, or to James Frazer writer to the signet, or Mr Alexander Spalding Gordon, advocate, the proprietor, persons inclining to purchase may apply for further particulars.

The Woods of Kirkbride will be shown by John Mackrond in Kirkbride, and the rest of the Woods will be shown by Peter Macknaught in Holm.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next, for such number of years as can be agreed on,

THE HOUSE, Garden, and Offices, in the town of Findhorn and shire of Moray, presently possessed by Gilbert Robertson, Esq; containing, on the ground-storey, a parlour, bed-room, nursery, kitchen, cellar, and other conveniences; on the next flat, a handsome dining-room and two bed-rooms, with convenient fixtures; and, over all, a large garret with two vents.

Besides a neat Garden, there are three large outer cellars, a granary-loft, and a house of three rooms and a closet, at present sublet. The house and premises being situated within less than an hundred yards of a new pier, built at considerable expence by the proprietor, under an act of Parliament, renders it a very convenient and advantageous situation for a person in the mercantile line.

At the same place, and to be entered to at Martinmas first, there is to be let (with or without the house and pertinents above, as offerers may incline), three large cellars and a granary, presently possessed by Mr John Gordon, merchant in Forres.

William Rose at Kinlofs, near Findhorn, will show the subjects, and for further particulars, persons inclining to treat, may apply to Thomas Baird, factor for General Sir Hector Munro of Novar, by Dingwall.

To LET at BRICKFIELD, upon the road to Musselburgh,

THAT HOUSE and GARDEN, presently possessed by Mr David Stewart. The situation of this house is remarkably pleasant, no more than three measured miles distance from Edinburgh, and equally convenient for bathing or exercise as any other place near the sea shore. Besides six good rooms and a kitchen, there are complete offices upon the spot, with every convenience suited to a family. The garden is about an acre in extent, in good order, and properly planted.

N. B. An additional acre of garden and shrubbery adjoining to the other, with a Grass-park, are also to LET, if the possessor chuses.

Also to LET, upon the opposite side of the same road, That other HOUSE, lying a little to the eastward of the one before described, presently possessed by William Jamieson; with the piece of ground around it, partly dressed and planted. This house contains nine rooms and a kitchen; but is capable of being divided into two houses of four rooms and kitchen each, and will be let in that form, if a tenant for the whole does not offer.

The Stage-coaches from Musselburgh, Prestonpans, and Haddington, constantly passing and repassing, render the access to and from the city easy at all times, upon the most moderate terms.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of GEORGE WILSON Merchant in Dunbar.

Dunbar, March 1. 1780.

THE Creditors of the said George Wilson having met here this day, when a disposition of his heritable and moveable subjects in favours of four Trustees, was laid before them, which being considered by the creditors present, they acceded to the said trust-deed, and recommended to Joseph Forrest writer in Dunbar to acquaint the creditors who have lodged claims, and are absent, of this measure; and also recommend to the doers for the other absent creditors, to write their constituents, and urge them to sign the deed of accession, as the most proper, least expensive, and most effectual measure, for converting the subjects conveyed into cash, and making a division thereof; and appoint the creditors of the said George Wilson to meet at the house of John Lorimer inn-keeper in Dunbar, upon Thursday the 23d day of March inst. at 11 o'clock in the forenoon; and appoint intimation thereof to be made in all the Edinburgh News-papers. In the mean time, the trust-disposition and deed of accession are lodged in the hands of the said Joseph Forrest, for the inspection of every creditor. And such of the creditors as have not lodged their grounds of debt, will send the same, without delay, to the said Joseph Forrest, who will act for creditors at a distance.

FARM IN BERWICKSHIRE TO LET.

TO be LET for the space of nineteen years, or such other term, as may be agreed on, the Farm of OLD GREENLAW and HOWLARIO, belonging to the Orphan Hospital of Edinburgh, lying in the parish of Greenlaw, and shire of Berwick, consisting of about 260 acres. Entry to the grags and houses at Whitsunday 1781, to the arable lands at Martinmas after.

This farm lies about 36 measured miles from Edinburgh, upon the great road to England.

N. B. Proposals to be given in to Mr Robert Scot Moncrieff merchant in Edinburgh, Treasurer to said Hospital, any time betwixt and the first day of May next.

BY ADJOURNMENT. SALE OF THE LANDS OF COLPNA.

Upon Wednesday the 12th day of April next, betwixt the hours of 4 and 5 afternoon, within the house of Alexander Maffon vintner in Aberdeen, will be exposed to voluntary roup and sale.

THE Lands and Estate of COLPNA, lying in the parish of Belhelvie and county of Aberdeen. The money-rent for crop 1780 is 252 l. sterling; 17 bolls, 1 firlet, and 3-pecks of meal above eight stone, 1 boll of bear, and 78 hens. The mansion-house, and about 30 acres adjacent, is under no lease; a good part of the estate is inclosed, and the whole marked out for that purpose, according to a neat and regular plan; the soil is excellent, well accommodated with moss and grags; lies within six miles of Aberdeen, and three of Newburgh, hold of the Crown, and entitle to vote for a member to represent the county of Aberdeen in Parliament. The tenants are bound to pay 6s. per cent. for the money laid out for dyking, hedging, and ditching.

Rentals of the estate to be seen in the hands of John Frazer, writer to the signet, Miln's Court, Edinburgh, which with articles of roup, plan of the estate, and progress of writs, that are clear and unexceptionable, also to be seen in the hands of Hary Lumden, Advocate in Aberdeen.

LANDS and WOODS in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the King's Arms Tavern at Dumfries, betwixt the hours of twelve at noon and one o'clock afternoon of Thursday the 13th of April 1780.

The Lands and Estate of BARGALLY, lying within the parish of Mongavill, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, consisting of 1700 and odd Scots acres, viz.

	Arable, viz.	Perch.
Arable and meadow ground,	133	39
Natural wood and planting,	146	30
Grazing ground, or sheep pasture,	1380	58

Total acres, 1710 47

The natural wood consists chiefly of oak, interspersed with beech, elm, chestnut oak, birch, alar, &c. The beech and chestnut-oaks are remarkably fine trees, not inferior to any in Scotland. The oak wood is forty years old, and all fit for immediate cutting. The planted trees consist of several hundreds, many fit for masts to ships, particularly the Silver and Spruce Firs.—The situation of the place, ornamented with hills, woods, rocks and water, makes it one of the greatest natural beauties in Britain, so that it has acquired the appellation of *Bargally Paradise*. The tide comes within half a mile of the estate, upon a rivulet which passes close to the wood, and furnishes salmon and very fine trout; and the hills and fields are stocked with a variety of small game.

The estate holds of the Crown, is capable of great improvement at an easy expence, marble being in the ground, and lime and shells may be brought by water, and there are appearances of lead and copper ore in several parts of the ground, some ore having been dug out.

The lands and woods will be sold together, or separately.

For further particulars inquire at Mr David Ruffel accountant, or Colquhoun Grant writer to the signet, at Edinburgh, or of James Ramsay writer in Dumfries, who will show the articles of sale and progress of title-deeds (which are clear), the plan of the estate, and estimate of the woods. Any person who would purchase by private contract before the day of sale, may apply as above.

HOUSE IN GEORGE STREET, ST ANDREWS SQUARE.

TO be SOLD, by private bargain, and entered to at Whitsunday next, that new, commodious, and well-finished dwelling-house, north side of George Street, second door west from the corner, which belonged to, and was possessed by, the late Mrs Brodie of Lethen, consisting of four stories and garrets, having three rooms on a floor of three of the storeys. In the ground-storey, kitchen, housekeeper's room, servants room, a light pantry, and press: In the garret-storey, three rooms, one of them being a large good bed-chamber, has a fine north prospect: In the front, three cellars for coals, beer, and wine, the last neatly catcombed; a large lead cistern and water-pipe; a back court, or yard, office-house, and hen-house, with a passage to the north.

The house is well accommodated with press, a large bed-chamber, and other conveniences, free of smoke, and in good order, and has been inhabited since Whitsunday last, that it was finished, and is to be seen daily from twelve to three o'clock afternoon.

For further particulars, apply to Robert Donaldson, writer to the signet.

HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

TO be exposed to SALE by public roup, within the British Coffee-house, upon Thursday the 6th of April 1780, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, the following subjects:

I. THAT LODGING in Gavintoch's Land, opposite to the head of Forrester's Wynd, being the sixth storey above the shops, consisting of eight fire-rooms, with kitchen, cellar, and other conveniences, possessed by Mr Graham, and which was formerly let in two separate houses, at the rent of 24 l.

II. THAT LODGING being the third storey in the front of Mylne's Square, entering by the scale stair on the right hand, consisting of six fire-rooms with closets, kitchen, garret, two cellars, and other conveniences, lately possessed by Mrs Murray, at the yearly rent of 36 l.

III. A HOUSE lying in the back part of the said Square, being the second storey down stairs, and consisting of three fire-rooms, with kitchen, and other conveniences, as presently possessed by William Leys, at the yearly rent of 8 l.

IV. Another HOUSE, being the uppermost storey of the tenement lying on the north side of the High Street, entering by a fore-stair, within the Strait of the Netherbow, and consisting of two fire-rooms, with kitchen, possessed by David Farquharson, at the yearly rent of 8 l. Sterling.

V. THAT SHOP and DWELLING-HOUSE, lying on the south side of the High Street, at the head of Dickson's Close, lately possessed by Mrs Maitland Bannantyne grocer, and now by Miss Pillans, at the yearly rent of 18 l. Sterling.

For further particulars, enquire at John Moir writer to the signet.

To be SOLD, by private sale,

THE Lands and Teinds of AUCHENFRANK.

KO, comprehending the farms of Auchengranks, Whiteyard, Slacks, Moat and Moat-muir mill and mill-lands, with a feu-duty of 7 s. Sterling yearly, betwixt the School-house and the Bridge, set in feu farm to James Macclachlan smith at Lochrutton Bridge. These lands are all well inclosed and divided, about 500 Scots acres holding of the Crown, with an unexceptionable vote for a member of Parliament, lying on each side of the military road from Barinbuckle-hill to Lochrutton Bridge, parish of Lochrutton and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, four miles from Dumfries. The present rent, after payment of public burdens, is 200 l. Sterling, good onleads of slate houses on every farm. These Lands have the benefit of a medicinal well, fit for recovering agues, and many other disorders. The expostor's author built a large slate house of 8 or 10 fire-rooms, which the tenant lets to those that use the waters. They have also the benefit of joining with a neighbouring heritor in draining Lochrutton Loch, where they will gain near 100 acres of very fine land.

For further particulars, apply to George Maxwell of Munthes, and John Macartney of Halketleaths, or John Syme writer to the signet. And, for further encouragement, the purchaser may keep the price (on proper security) several years in his hands. Its belonging to two proprietors is the reason of this sale.